



# Australian Bureau of Statistics

## 1329.0.55.002 - Vineyards Estimates, Australia, 2008-09

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## Summary

### Main Features

### NOTES

### ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication presents estimates from the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) 2009 Vineyards collection. Included are statistics on the area and production of wine grapes and summary information on the major wine grape varieties. The publication presents data for Australia and states and territories, with sub-state data based on Geographical Indication (GI) Zones and derived zones provided in an attached datacube. Additional wine and grape industry data will be published in [Australian Wine and Grape Industry](#) (cat. no. 1329.0) and [Agricultural Commodities, Australia, 2008-09](#) (cat. no. 7121.0).

### CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

The 2009 Vineyards collection was undertaken using a survey methodology in contrast to previous years in which a census of all known in-scope vineyards was conducted. For more information regarding the reliability of survey estimates, refer to the Explanatory Notes.

In addition to changes in collection methodology, only wine grape growers were included in the scope of the 2009 Vineyards Survey. The survey did not include vine irrigation information and data were collected for a reduced range of wine grape varieties.

### INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

## Summary of Findings

### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

## INTRODUCTION

Estimates from the 2009 Vineyards Survey indicate that total wine grape production was down 8% from 2008, confirming industry expectations of a lower harvest.

## AREA OF VINES

Wine grape growers cultivated 163 thousand hectares of vines for the 2009 season. The total bearing area for wine grapes was 157 thousand hectares, while the area not yet bearing was 5.3 thousand hectares. Red wine grape varieties comprised 61% of the total area of vines and 61% of the total bearing area.

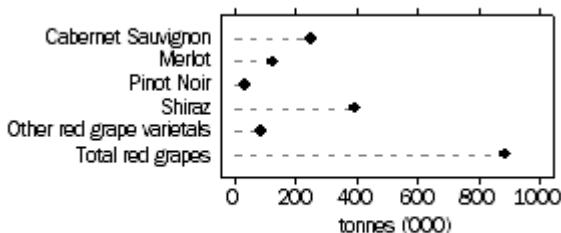
## GRAPE PRODUCTION

Total wine grape production in 2009 was 1.7 million tonnes, a decrease from 1.8 million tonnes the previous year. South Australia remained the largest producing state with 748 thousand tonnes. New South Wales was the next largest producing state with 534 thousand tonnes, followed by Victoria with 329 thousand tonnes.

Red wine grape production (888 thousand tonnes) was higher than white wine grape production (796 thousand tonnes). South Australia was the highest red wine grape producing state with 52% (458 thousand tonnes) of total red wine grape production. New South Wales was the highest producer of white wine grapes with 37% (296 thousand tonnes) of total white wine grape production, closely followed by South Australia with 36% (290 thousand tonnes).

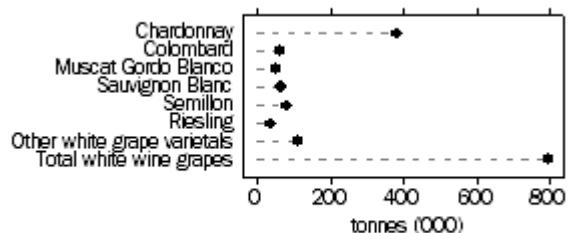
Three varieties of grapes accounted for 61% of all wine grape production: shiraz (394 thousand tonnes), chardonnay (384 thousand tonnes) and cabernet sauvignon (248 thousand tonnes). Shiraz accounted for 44% of all red wine grape production, while chardonnay accounted for 48% of all white wine production.

RED WINE GRAPE PRODUCTION(a), Australia—2009



(a) Production refers to production (fresh weight) for winemaking or distillation.

WHITE WINE GRAPE PRODUCTION(a), Australia—2009



(a) Production refers to production (fresh weight) for winemaking or distillation.

## About this Release

Provides final estimates from the vineyards survey. This includes information at national and state levels on areas of vines (including, areas: bearing, not yet bearing and those removed or grafted) and production of grapes. It also includes summary data on major grape varieties.

# Explanatory Notes

## Explanatory Notes

### EXPLANATORY NOTES

#### INTRODUCTION

- 1** This publication presents estimates from the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) 2009 Vineyards Survey.
- 2** The Vineyards Survey was conducted on behalf of the Grape and Wine Research and Development Corporation (GWRDC). The main user of this information is the Australian wine industry's Statistics Working Group (SWG), which is made up of representatives of industry peak bodies, and its role is to represent the views of the industry on statistical matters.
- 3** In contrast to previous years, the 2009 Vineyards collection was undertaken using a survey methodology and collected information on the major wine grape varieties only. Previous collections were conducted as censuses of all in-scope vineyards, and included all significant varieties, as well as table, drying and other grapes. Vineyards irrigation information was also excluded from the 2009 survey. Estimates of area, production and yield for the main wine grape varieties are presented in the publication for Australia and states and territories, and are available at sub-state regions in attached datacubes. The sub-state regions are based on Australian Geographical Indication (GI) Zones and Regions.
- 4** GI Zones and Regions are official descriptions of Australian wine zones, regions and sub-regions which are defined in the **Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation Act, 1980**. For more detail on Australian GIs, including maps of zones and regions, see the Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation website, <http://www.wineaustralia.com/australia>.
- 5** The derived zones published by the ABS are based on those defined by the Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation. See the Appendix for a list of derived zones for this publication.

#### GENERAL

- 6** This publication presents the final Vineyards estimates for 2008-09, including area, production, and yield for wine grapes and major wine grape varietals.
- 7** Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

#### SCOPE AND COVERAGE

- 8** The scope of the 2009 Vineyards Survey was agricultural businesses recorded on the ABS' Business Register (ABSBR) above a minimum size cut-off. The ABSBR is based on the Australian Business Register (ABR) which is administered and maintained by the

Australian Taxation Office (ATO). This business based frame replaces the land based frame previously used for the Vineyards collection.

**9** A minimum size cut-off of \$5,000 was applied to determine whether a business was in-scope for the Vineyards 2009 Survey, as well as being identified on the ABSBR as a wine grape grower/vineyard through survey feedback or from Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) information. The measure of size was based on either the ABS' Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) or a derived value based on Business Activity Statement (BAS) turnover.

**10** While the ABSBR does not include all agricultural businesses in Australia, it provides improved coverage from the previous ABS-maintained Agricultural Survey frame, since most businesses and organisations in Australia need to obtain an Australian Business Number (ABN) from the ATO for their business operations. The ABR-based register also provides more up-to-date coverage as it excludes agricultural businesses with cancelled ABNs and incorporates regularly updated information on agricultural businesses from the ATO.

**11** For the 2009 Vineyards Survey, a sample of approximately 4,600 businesses was selected from an in-scope population of approximately 10,000 businesses. The response rate was 89%.

**12** Vineyards statistics relate to the year in which the harvest occurred.

**13** Tasmanian data are collected in partnership with the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment. The scope of the data collected is the same as for other states.

## **RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES (SAMPLE ERROR)**

**14** The estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from a sample drawn from the total business population in scope of the collection, and are subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all businesses had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE) which indicates the extent to which an estimate might vary by chance because only a sample was taken. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the figure that would have been obtained if all businesses had responded, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two SEs.

**15** In this publication, sampling variability of the estimates is measured by the relative standard error (RSE) which is obtained by expressing the SE as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers.

**16** Unless otherwise annotated, published national estimates have RSEs less than 5%. For some states with limited production of certain commodities, RSEs are greater than 10%. Estimates that have an estimated RSE between 10% and 25% are annotated with the symbol '^'. These estimates should be used with caution as they are subject to sampling variability too high for some purposes. Estimates with an RSE between 25% and 50% are annotated with the symbol '\*', indicating that the estimate should be used with caution as it is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Estimates with an RSE greater than 50% are annotated with the symbol '\*\*' indicating that the sampling variability causes the estimates to be considered too unreliable for general use. Separate indication of the RSEs of all estimates is available on request.

## **ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST**

**17** As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant data available on request. Inquiries should be made to the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

## **GENERAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

**18** ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated. Without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the **Census and Statistics Act 1905**.

## **RELATED PUBLICATIONS**

**19** A range of publications relevant to the Agriculture sector are produced by the ABS, including:

- **Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification** (cat. no. [1292.0](#))
- **Agricultural Commodities, Australia** (cat. no. [7121.0](#))
- **Australian Wine and Grape Industry** (cat. no. [1329.0](#))
- **Principal Agricultural Commodities, Australia, Preliminary** (cat. no. [7111.0](#))
- **Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced Australia** (cat. no. [7503.0](#))
- **Water use on Australian Farms** (cat. no. [4618.0](#))

**20** Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed under the Statistics and Themes pages on the ABS website <<https://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the website which details products to be released in the week ahead.

## **Abbreviations**

### **ABBREVIATIONS**

The following symbols and abbreviations are used in this publication:

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
Aust.	Australia
cat. no.	Catalogue number
ha	hectare
NSW	New South Wales
Qld	Queensland
SA	South Australia
t	tonne
Tas.	Tasmania

# 1 (Appendix)

## APPENDIX 1

### BACKGROUND

Derived zones published by the ABS are based on those defined by the Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation. These zones are based on Australian Geographical Indication (GI) Zones and Regions, which are the official descriptions of Australian wine zones, regions and sub-regions as defined in the **Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation Act, 1980**. For more detail on Australian GIs, including maps of zones and regions, see the Australian Wine and Brandy Corporation website, <http://www.wineaustralia.com/australia>.

### GI ZONES AND DERIVED ZONES:

The following list details the GI Zones and derived zones used in this publication. Each listing is a GI Zone unless otherwise described as a derived zone.

#### New South Wales

- Big Rivers (excludes NSW Murray-Darling and NSW Swan Hill GI Regions)  
(derived zone)
- Central Ranges
- Hunter Valley
- NSW Murray-Darling Swan Hill (derived zone) - includes:
  - NSW Murray-Darling GI Region; and
  - NSW Swan Hill GI Region
- North and West NSW (derived zone) - includes:
  - Northern Rivers GI Zone;
  - Northern Slopes GI Zone; and
  - Western Plains GI Zone
- South Coast
- Southern NSW

#### Victoria

- Central Victoria
- Vic. Murray-Darling Swan Hill (derived zone) - includes:
  - Vic. Murray-Darling GI Region; and
  - Vic. Swan Hill GI Region
- Port Phillip and Gippsland (derived zone) - includes:
  - Gippsland GI Zone; and
  - Port Phillip GI Zone
- North East Victoria
- North and West Vic. (derived zone) - includes:

North West Vic. (excludes Vic. Murray-Darling and Vic. Swan Hill GI Regions) (derived zone); and  
Western Vic. GI Zone

## **Queensland**

Queensland

## **South Australia**

Barossa

Far North and The Peninsulas (derived zone) - includes:

Far North GI Zone; and  
The Peninsulas GI Zone

Fleurieu

Limestone Coast

Lower Murray

Mount Lofty Ranges

## **Western Australia**

WA Other (derived zone) - includes:

Central WA GI Zone;

Eastern plains, Inland and North Western Australia GI Zone; and

West Australia South East Coast GI Zone

Greater Perth

South West Australia

## **Tasmania**

Tasmania

## **Northern Territory**

Northern Territory

## **Australian Capital Territory**

Australian Capital Territory

# **Quality Declaration - Summary**

## **QUALITY DECLARATION - SUMMARY**

## **INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT**

For information on the institutional environment of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), including the legislative obligations of the ABS, financing and governance arrangements, and mechanisms for scrutiny of ABS operations, please see ABS Institutional Environment.

## RELEVANCE

**Vineyards Estimates, Australia** (cat. no. 1329.0.55.002) presents final estimates from the annual Vineyards collection. In contrast to previous years, the Vineyards 2009 collection was undertaken using a sample survey methodology. Information was collected for the major wine grape varieties only, and vineyards irrigation information was not collected. The estimates include information at national and state levels on areas of vines (including areas bearing, not yet bearing and those removed or grafted) and production of grapes for wine making. It also includes varietal data on areas, production and yield.

The Vineyards collection is run on behalf of the Grape and Wine Research and Development Corporation (GWRDC). The main user of this information is the Australian wine industry's Statistics Working Group (SWG) which is an industry body made up of representatives of industry peak bodies and represents the views of the industry on statistical matters. The output from the collection is essential for research and analysis by national, state and regional organisations involved in policy development, legislation, planning and infrastructure and by those directly involved in the grape and wine industries.

## TIMELINESS

Vineyards Estimates, Australia (cat. no. 1329.0.55.002) are generally released 4 months after the end of the reference period.

## ACCURACY

Data from the 2008-09 Vineyards collection are based on a final response rate of 89%. Data from the Vineyards Survey have been quality assured using recognised statistical techniques. The resultant estimates have been extensively edited to ensure the accuracy of the estimates produced. This included checking against earlier years and relevant other sources, and contacting data providers who had reported major changes or unusual values.

## COHERENCE

The Vineyards collection is sent to a sample of agricultural businesses recorded on the ABS' Business Register (ABSBR) as a grape grower/vineyard through survey feedback or from Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) information. The ABSBR is based on the Australian Business Register (ABR) which is administered and maintained by the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). The data produced are expected to be consistent with earlier census-based estimates for the wine grape varieties collected.

Information on drying and table grape area and production was not collected on the 2008-09 Vineyards collection but was collected in the 2008-09 Agricultural Survey. These data will be released in Agricultural Commodities, Australia (cat. no. 7121.0).

## INTERPRETABILITY

The Vineyards collection provides varietal information on the main wine grape varieties grown and measures the industry's activity throughout Australia. Not all data from this collection are published. Some further data, including data for derived zones based on Australian Geographical Indication (GI) Zones and Regions are available on application to the ABS. Detailed Explanatory Notes are provided with the publication to assist users in determining and specifying their data requirements and to understand the concepts underlying the data.

## ACCESSIBILITY

An extensive range of data are available from the Vineyards collection and a variety of other agriculture based collections.

If the information you require is not available as a standard product or service, then ABS Consultancy Services can help you with customised services to suit your needs. Inquiries should be made to either the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Agriculture Client Services on (03) 6222 5939.

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